

**REMARKS**

Reconsideration of the Application respectfully is requested. For the reasons indicated in detail hereafter the Application is urged to be in condition for allowance.

As requested by the Examiner, additional information concerning the characteristics that are inherently exhibited by the new 'Chanoud' variety has been diligently sought and is provided to the extent available. Such information is provided in the Substitute Specification filed herewith. It respectfully is pointed out that those skilled in plant technology will have no difficulty in identifying plants of the 'Chanoud' variety in view of Applicant's detailed Specification and photograph. The withdrawal of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112 is urged to be in order and is respectfully requested.

The continued rejection of the claim under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) over publications with respect to (a) French Breeders Rights Application No. 15135, and (b) the 1997 French Catalog would be inappropriate for the reasons set forth in detail in Applicant's submission of September 25, 2002. For a plant to enter the public domain one must look to the statutory language as it has existed and been interpreted for over seventy years. There must be public use or sale in the United States for a sufficient time prior the United States filing date in order to create a statutory bar. This has not occurred as indicated in Applicant's submission of September 25, 2002. Any printed publication concerning the 'Chanoud' variety is non-enabling. The Examiner has cited no authority for the assertion that the availability an invention outside the United States combined with a non-enabling publication has ever been used to create a statutory bar other than the *Ex parte Thomson* decision. As specified at 35 U.S.C. §161, Plant Patents and Patents for other inventions

should be subject to the same statutory provisions "except as otherwise provided." Title 35 provides no exception capable of supporting a different rule for Plant Patents. For the reasons indicated in Applicant's submission of September 25, 2002, the controlling authority is the *In re LeGrice* decision that was rendered by the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. It respectfully is submitted that there is no sound reason for Patent Office personnel to put forth at this time a different interpretation of the statute from that which has been consistently followed for decades. Such new interpretation is urged to be inappropriate as well as grossly unfair to Applicant. The withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. §102(b) rejection respectfully is requested without further delay.

Plant publications are to be disregarded when making a patentability analysis with respect to a new plant variety unless they can be combined with the existing scientific "store of knowledge in the fields of plant heredity and plant eugenics which one skilled in the art will be presumed to possess" so as to enable another to produce the plant. The mere possibility to seek an invention in a foreign country where it is not prior art and to bring it to the United States has never been an impediment to patent protection in the absence of a showing that the invention was on sale or in public use in the United States more than one year before the United States filing date.

The withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) rejection is urged to be in order and is respectfully requested.

If any additional information is required please contact the undersigned attorney so that the matter can be discussed and resolved at a personal interview.

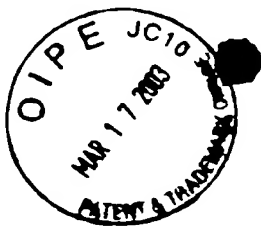
Respectfully submitted,

BURNS, DOANE, SWECKER & MATHIS, L.L.P.

By: Benton S. Duffett Jr.  
Benton S. Duffett, Jr.  
Registration No. 22.030

P.O. Box 1404  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1404  
(703) 836-6620

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**BOTANICAL/COMMERCIAL CLASSIFICATION**

*Dendranthema grandiflora*/Decorative Pot Mum

**VARIETAL DENOMINATION**

cv 'Chanoud'

Summary of the Invention

The present invention comprises a new and distinct cultivar of Chrysanthemum, botanically known as *Dendranthema grandiflora*, and hereinafter is referred to by the cultivar name 'Chanoud'.

The new cultivar of the present invention was created at Nuaille, France during 1994 when plants of the 'Chadixi' cultivar (non-patented in the United States) were irradiated with gamma irradiation. Cuttings from the irradiated plant were used to produce new plants that were carefully studied. The new cultivar was selected during 1994 from among the rooted cuttings because of its distinctive combination of characteristics.

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The 'Chadixi' parent was commercially available in France beginning in January 1992. The 'Chadixi' cultivar is not known to have ever been introduced for growing in the United States.

It was found that the new Chrysanthemum cultivar of the present invention displays:

- (a) a low compact, well-branched, and generally uniform and spherical growth habit,
- (b) during October a profusion of attractive decorative light yellow double blossoms,
- (c) dark green leaves that contrast well with the light yellow blossoms, and
- (d) an ability to grow well in pots to provide an attractive potted gift plant.

The new cultivar is considered to be primarily an October-flowering greenhouse cultivar with natural flowering in weeks 42 to 43 at Nuaille, France. It can be grown well either singly or in clumps in pots. Also, the new cultivar is suited for growing in the landscape where it has withstood temperatures of 0° to -2° C. The blossoms commonly last in excess of three weeks on the plant.

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Pinching is helpful to further enhance branching; however, such pinching is not necessary since the plant already is naturally self-branching.

The new cultivar can be readily distinguished from its 'Chadixi' parent that exhibits purple blossoms. Unlike the 'Chadixi' parent the blossoms of the new cultivar of the present invention are light yellow in coloration. Such markedly different blossom coloration can be reliably used to distinguish the new cultivar from its parent.

Asexual reproduction of the new cultivar by cuttings initially taken during 1994 as performed at Nuaille, France, in a controlled environment has demonstrated that the characteristics of the new cultivar as herein described are firmly fixed and are retained through successive generations of asexual propagation.

The new cultivar also was tested during 1997 at Cambridge, Great Britain.

'Chanoud' has not been observed under all possible environmental conditions to date. Accordingly, it is possible that the phenotype may vary somewhat with variations in the environment, such as temperature, light, day length, contact with pesticides and/or subjection to growth regulation treatments.

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Brief Description of the Photograph

The accompanying photograph was obtained during October, 1996 and depicts three plants of the new cultivar while growing in a pot in a greenhouse at Nuaille, France. The plants were rooted during June, 1996, and accordingly were approximately four months of age. The generally spherical growth habit and the profusion of attractive light yellow double decorative blossoms with dark green foliage are illustrated.

Detailed Description

The chart used in the identification of colors described hereafter is the R.H.S. Colour Chart of the Royal Horticultural Society, London, England. In some instances more common color terms are provided and are to be accorded their usual dictionary significance. The plants described were grown in 20 cm. pots in greenhouses at Nuaille, France, three plants to a pot, and were rooted in mid-June, and were observed on October 20<sup>th</sup>. No growth regulation was used. The growing conditions approximated those commonly utilized for the commercial production of decorative pot mums.

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Inflorescence:

A. Capitulum

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <u>Type.</u>                   | - Decorative.   |
| <u>Diameter across face.</u>   | - Approximately 25 to<br>35 mm on average when<br>fully expanded.   |
| <u>Bud shape.</u>              | - Rounded and wider than<br>long.   |
| <u>Bud size.</u>               | - Approximately 8 to 12 mm<br>in length on average and<br>approximately 12 to 16 mm<br>in diameter on average.      |
| <u>Outside bud coloration.</u> | Yellow Group 10B.   |
| <u>Number per plant.</u>       | - Varies with cultural<br>conditions. A 20 week old<br>plant commonly bears<br>approximately 600 to 900<br>flowers. |



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Peduncle.

- Commonly varies in length from approximately 2 to 5 cm on average and the diameter commonly is 1 to 3 mm on average. The color is near Yellow-Green Group 146C.

Phyllaries.

- Five in number, elongated and possess pointed tips, approximately 8 to 15 mm in length on average, approximately 2 to 3 mm in width on average, and near Green Group 139A in coloration.

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B. Ray florets

General tonality.

- Upper Surface: Yellow  
Group 5D with some very  
light red that increases  
slightly towards the base.  
Such red coloration is  
difficult to describe more  
fully and commonly  
requires the destruction of  
the flower for it to become  
apparent.

- Under Surface: Yellow  
Group 5D.

Number of ray florets.

- Varies with flower position  
on the inflorescence and  
cultural conditions.  
Commonly approximately  
120 to 180 on average.

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Size of ray florets.

- Varies with position and commonly range from approximately 0.8 to 3.5 cm in length on average and from approximately 0.2 to 0.6 cm in width on average.

In contrast the floret coloration of the parent 'Chadixi' variety is Purple Group 75C with some slightly deeper shading and edges of Purple Group 75B.

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Configuration ray florets. - Acropetal with a dentate apex, a substantially straight base and a smooth margin.

Disc florets. - [None] These commonly are absent under standard growing conditions.

C. Reproductive organs

Androecium. Present with ray florets at the center of the capitulum. When disc florets are observed, androecium commonly are present in such disc florets.

Gynoecium. - Present with ray florets at the center of the capitulum at the end of blooming.

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When disc florets are  
observed, gynoecium  
commonly are absent in  
such disc florets.

Pollen.

- Generally formed in only a slight quantity at the end of blooming and yellow-orange in coloration.

Fragrance.

- Weak and typical of Chrysanthemum

Plant:

A. General Appearance

Height.

- Very short, and approximately 35 cm on average at four months of age.

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Width: - Approximately 55 cm on  
average at four months of  
age.

B. Foliage

Color. - Upper Surface: Generally  
between Green Group  
137A and Green Group  
139A.

Under Surface: Generally  
between Green Group  
137A and Green Group  
139A with slightly more  
grey.

Shape. - [Possess dentate lobes]  
Relatively short and  
narrow with short inferior  
lobes. The shape of the

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sinus base between lateral  
lobes is rounded.

Size.

- The leaves at the tip of the stem commonly are approximately 3.5 cm in length and commonly are approximately 1.7 cm in width. The leaves at the base of the stem commonly are approximately 10 cm in length and commonly are approximately 5 cm in width.

Bearing.

- Petiolate.

Texture.

- Fleshy.

Thickness.

- Moderately thick.

Serration.

- [Fine] Finely denticulate.

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- Shape of base of leaf. - [Obtuse] Acute with an obtuse tendency.
- Shape of tip of leaf. - Mucronate.
- Claw in base of sinus between lateral lobes. - Absent.
- Petiole. - Approximately 0.5 to 2 cm in length, and approximately 2 to 4 mm in thickness. The coloration commonly is very close to that of the leaves, and generally is between Green Group 137A and Green Group 139A.



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Stems.

- Thin to medium and generally round in cross-section, strongly rigid, and commonly Yellow-Green Group 146C in coloration with no anthocyanin coloration.

Internode length.

- Very short, and commonly approximately 5 to 10 mm.

C. Resistance to Diseases

Requires no particular treatment when compared to other Chrysanthemum varieties.

D. Resistance to Insects

Requires no particular treatment when compared to other Chrysanthemum varieties.

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E. Response Period

The 'Chanoud' cultivar is natural blooming and the reaction period is not considered to be a significant characteristic.

However, such reaction period has been observed to commonly vary between 7.5 and 8.5 weeks.